

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

OF THE

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.  
\$3 00  
at the end of three months.  
50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square.

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Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Neatly executed and with despatch, on  
liberal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MEYERS,  
Manufacturer & Dealer in  
HATS AND CAPS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
COMMISSION & FORWARDING  
MERCHANT,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM GOODE,  
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,  
AND  
General Commission Merchant,  
Next door North of the New Custom-house,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,  
J. G. E. N. T. S.  
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all  
other kinds of Produce.

Sept. 21, 1844.

1-ff

ROBERT G. RAWKES,  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
in New York.

September 21, 1844.

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W. M. SHAW,  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
Second brick building on Water, South of Mul-  
berry Street,—up stairs.

JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,  
50 PLOUGHS, No. 1<sup>st</sup> & 1<sup>st</sup>,  
200 Shares and Mouldboards,  
20 Boxes pale soap,  
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,  
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,  
20 Half do. do. do.

For sale by JAS. L. BRYAN.  
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-ff]

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do Subpoenas  
do Pi. Fas.

County Court Scire Facias

Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators

Juror's Tickets

Peace warrants

Constable's bonds

Administrator's do

Notes of hand

Military C. S. As

Checks, Cape Fear Bank

do Branch Bank of the

State

Notes, negotiable at bank

Inspector's Certificates

Bills Sale, Negro

Certificates of Justice attending Court

Shipping Papers

Bills Lading (letter)

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and

all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other

work in the printing line would do well to give us

a call, or send in their orders. We are determined

to execute our work well, and at the cheapest

rate for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,

S. E. cor. Princess & Front-sts.,

One door above the Hanover House.

MOLASSES.

100 hds. prime new crop, just received

per brig N. F. Frothingham, for sale

G. W. DAVIS.

COAL.

50 hds., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by

GEO. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23]

Taken Up.

AND committed to the Jail of

Bladen county, about the 10th of

January last, a negro man, who says

his name is Dublin. Said negro is

about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and

about 22 years old. He says he be-

longs to some one in Alabama. He was sold by

Duncan Lewis, Esq., of Bladen county, N. C., to

his present owner. The owner of said boy, is

hereby notified to come forward, prove property,

pay charges, and take him away, or he will be

dealt with as the law requires.

G. W. MELVIN, Shf.

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-61

During my absence for a few weeks from

Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act

as my authorized agent.

WM. COOKE.

Feb'y 18, 1845.—[23]

12 COPIES TO CLUBS FOR \$20.  
THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

EDITED BY JOHN IRVINE & ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Second Year.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE  
AND  
DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1845.

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# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, March 7, 1845.

The Question Settled: TEXAS ANNEXED: Federalism Baffled at all Points!!!

ty: through the yielding bars of his mortal prison house, in strains of exulting joy till then unheard and unimagined. Tears burst from his fading eyes, tears of an emotion too big for utterance. In the cold collapse of death his features were for a few brief moments irradiated as with the first beams of approaching glory. He raised himself on his crucifix, and exclaiming, *In te Domine, speravi—non confundar in eternum!* he bowed his head and died.

## The Washington Family.

The following letter, translated from the German, contains some particulars respecting a branch of the Washington family. The letter from General Washington, to which the writer alludes, may be seen in Spark's Washington, vol. xi, p. 393; and other particulars concerning the family in vol. i, p. 554. James Washington is there mentioned as having been a merchant in Rotterdam.

MUNICH, February 21, 1844.

Honored Sir—It was not till the 17th of this month that I received your favor of December 13th; I could not, therefore, answer it earlier. In compliance with your wish I will with pleasure, communicate to you facts relating to my family. The branch from which I am descended has undoubtedly the same ancestor as that from which the American branch descended, which is proved also by the same coat of arms.

The family of Washington is descended from a good old English family, which, in early times, owned considerable possessions in the counties of York and Northampton, and in other places. It became connected, by marriage, with the family of Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Sir Lawrence Washington married Elizabeth, a daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. It was also connected with that of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. A branch of the family, from unknown causes, for they were wealthy, emigrated about the year 1650 to America; and the well known (one may say with truth, the universally famous) General and President George Washington was descended from it.

My great grandfather, James Washington, was so deeply implicated in the unfortunate of the Duke of Monmouth, in the time of Charles II, 1673 and 1684, that he was obliged to fly from England, and, after losing by shipwreck on the coast of Portugal everything of his personal property that he had been able to carry away from England, he came to Holland. While there he was frequently demanded on the part of England by its ambassador, and his delivery insisted upon; but the General States did not consent; and thus he became the founder of that branch which then began to flourish in Holland, and is still in existence in the persons of two individuals, cousins, lieutenants in the army and navy.

I possess an autograph letter of that great man, George Washington, from Mount Vernon, January 20, 1799, in which, among other things, it is said: "There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same country; at what time your ancestors left England is not mentioned; mine came to America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago."

At the age of sixteen I received, in 1791, a commission in the Dutch service, but was unwilling to serve the Batavian Republic founded in 1795; and being a faithful follower of the house Orange, I emigrated. At the formation of the Dutch brigade of the Prince of Orange in the English service in 1799, I was appointed lieutenant in that brigade, until the disbanding of the latter, after the peace of Amiens, in 1802. A few months later, I had the good fortune to enter the Bavarian service. Since then, nearly forty-two years have passed, of which I have been attached no less than thirty-seven years to the most high person of the King, partly as marshal of the court, and partly as aid-de-camp.

I have also planted a stock in Bavaria, which, if God will, is some time to bear good fruit to the King and country. I have three sons—the eldest, Ludwig, 16 years old, is a page of his Majesty the King; the second, Max, 14 years old, is pupil in the Royal Corps of Cadets; and the third, Karl, 10 years old, frequents the public school. By my two marriages with daughters of families of the highest nobility in the land, my children are placed in agreeable circumstances, even when I shall be no more; and in this manner, this branch of the family in this new country may flourish. God give his blessing to it!

It would lead me too far to enter into details of my biography; for, being in earlier years frequently exposed to the storm of fate, bro't on chiefly by revolutions, and at a later period placed in important offices and other relations, I could not do it without being very long; and, since this letter has already attained a considerable extent, that which has been said will, I hope, satisfy you. I will only add, in order that you may become altogether acquainted with my situation here, that I will submit to the signature of my name what is otherwise not usual; but in this case I think I may make an exception, because it forms in a manner a part of my biography.

Thanking you for the literary production transmitted to me, which possesses, with the preface of the renowned Professor Hohmann, an enhanced value, I remain, with sentiments of perfect esteem, your devoted.

BARON VON WASHINGTON.

Royal Bavarian Chamberlain, Lieut. Gen. and Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty the King, Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of the Bavarian Crown; of the Greek Order of the Saviour, of the British Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal French Order of the Legion of Honor, and Lord of Nonzing.

To Dr. J. K. Fluzel,

Consul of the U. S. of N. America in Leipzig.

Kindly Dated.

The Columbia Carolinian says:—An affair of honor came off, near the Hampton Course, at Augusta, on the 17th, the 20th inst., between Major John Partlow, of Abbeville District, and John G. Burton, Esq., of Newberry District, S. C. They fought with Muskets, at ten paces, and Mr. Burton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. He was conveyed to Hubbard's Hotel, Hamburg, and died ten hours afterwards. Both of these gentlemen had married each other's sisters, and the difficulty which led to this fatal result, is said to have originated in private affairs, of which the public should know nothing. The mode of fighting was chosen by Mr. Burton, and to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton's, Lieut. Goggins, of the U. S. Army, fell in a similar rencontre, years ago, on which occasion this unusual weapon was used, and we imagine he derived the precedent from that affair.—*Charleston Patriot.*

A Singular Bet.—Public notice is given in the *Boston* papers of a bet, which is to be settled, on the 4th of March, in that city. It appears that a whig and a democrat, after having bantered each other several months since, for a bet on the Presidential election, finally agreed that if Mr. Clay was elected, the democrat should saw a half cord of wood for the whig in any public place that he should name; vice versa, if Mr. Polk should be elected.—The whig, having lost, is to saw the half cord of wood on the 4th of March next, in front of his market house.—*Boston paper.*

# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, March 7, 1845.

## The Fourth.

Well, the 4th of March has once more come upon us, and with it, a change of Administration. John Tyler is no longer President of the United States. Before retiring though, he has had the pleasure of seeing the annexation of Texas consummated, a measure for which he has labored with a zeal and a perseverance which will throw around his name, in his retirement, a bright halo, which will grow more resplendent as time rolls on. Our readers can well conceive, with what pleasure the retiring President signed the "joint resolutions." Another 4th of March has come, & with it, a new tenant for the White House—not a tenant who has worked himself into its occupancy, by trimming his sails to meet the popular current, but a man, who in the straightforward tenor of his way, has been selected from the mass of his fellow-citizens, and elevated by their unsolicited suffrages, to the highest position in the gift of man. In the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential Chair, and the defeat of his antagonist, Henry Clay, never before, perhaps, was the fact more forcibly illustrated, that honor and fame are frequently found to elude the grasp of their most ambitious votaries, whilst they often perch themselves on the brow of him who is impelled onward by the high impulse of duty, and whose motives are not the offspring of the love of place and power. The office of President of the U. S. State, sought Jas. K. Polk—Henry Clay sought the Presidential Chair, by every species of maneuvering and chicanery, for the last twenty years, and it has receded from his grasp at every attempt. Thus it will ever be. Had Henry Clay pursued the path of duty, regardless of consequences, long ere this, his talents would have placed him in that position, the last hope of filling which, has now forever faded away. Am- bition ruined him.

## The last week of Congress.

The last week of the present session of Congress is now, and will, through all time to come, be remembered as one in which events of vast and transcendent importance have crowded upon one another, with a rapidity which almost dazzles our mind, whilst contemplating them. Within that week, three Sovereign Republics have been added to the twenty-six, which, up to this period, composed our confederacy. So that henceforth, twenty-nine stars will shine in brilliant splendor, on our national ensign. During the last week of the session, a great and radical change has been made in the Post Office Department. The bill for the reduction of postage, the substance of which, we gave some time ago, after having been amended by the House of Representatives, in two important respects, namely, that all letters where the distance is over 300 miles, shall be charged ten cents; and that the bill shall not go into operation until the 1st of July, was sent back to the Senate, where the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Deberry.

On looking over the years and nays ordered on the passage of the bill, for the admission of Florida and Iowa as States into this Union, we perceive that the only member from North Carolina, whose name appears amongst the nays, is that of Mr. Deberry. What could possibly have been this gentleman's motive for opposing the admission of these two new States, into our glorious constellation, we are at a loss to divine. What object, or what inducement he could have in view, for having his name enblazoned on the journals of the House of Representatives, as the only man from North Carolina, who, so far as his little influence would go, exhibited an unwillingness to see Florida take her place among the sovereign States of this Union, not only in pursuance of the guarantees of the treaty, by which her territory was acquired, but also in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, will, we think, be a matter about which his constituents will require to know something. Had Mr. Deberry the *Quakers* of Guilford in view, when he gave the vote in question? Had he in his mind's eye, a certain celebrated epistle, written by a certain celebrated gentleman from Raleigh, to his "friends" in the county aforesaid?

Rives and Archer, of Virginia.

If there be any two politicians in the whole Union, whose names, in all time to come, will be handed down to posterity, loaded with the execrations of the people of the District, whose orthodox Democracy is equally good, and whose capacities to represent the District, are far superior to those of Mr. Arrington. The difficulty seems to be, whether a Convention should be held. With the Press, we say, that when a difference of opinion has arisen, the only safe, and at the same time, Democratic plan to settle the matter, is, to hold a Convention, and let it be perfectly understood, that every man whose name may be submitted to the consideration of that Convention, shall be pledged to abide its decision. The gallant Toole, from the able and disinterested services which he has rendered the Democratic cause in that District, we think deserves the nomination, but still, as the good of the cause is infinitely above the claims of any one man, we think the only safe course to pursue in the present instance, is to take the sense of the people through their delegates, in Convention, and then to unite with harmony, upon whoever may be the nominee, whether a Toole, an Arrington, a Clark, or a Pasteur.

Justice.

From the "ear marks" of the article in the last *Chronicle*, signed *Justice*, we can guess with tolerable certainty, who he is; and we feel certain that in passing over his prosy-puerile communication in silent contempt, we will eat him infinitely more, than by the most caustic reply. *Justice* would like very much to be shovved into notoriety, but he can't, at the expense of our time and labor.

"We return our thanks to Gen. McKay and Mr. Reid of this State, for valuable public documents, which they have been kind enough to send us.

## Penitentiary.

In another column, we present to our readers an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, tending to the establishment of the Penitentiary system, in North Carolina. We do so, thus early, because the people of North Carolina, will be called upon at the next general election, to register their votes, either for or against the system. At present, we forbear giving our own views on the subject. We will, however, before the season for "testing" the question arrives, give the matter that attention in our columns, which we think it deserves, as a great State measure.

## Scientific Lectures.

On the nights of last Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, Mr. Botsford, of the Raleigh Military Academy, delivered a course of scientific Lectures, on Electro-Magnetism, Chemistry, &c., which it gives us pleasure to say, were well attended. We must confess, that our acquaintance with the subjects upon which he lectured, is entirely too inadequate for us to venture upon, even a synopsis of the Lectures. His explanation of the *rationale* of Morse's Telegraph, the sub-marine Battery, and a variety of other matters connected with Electro-Magnetism, was such as to give the utmost satisfaction, so far as we can learn, to his auditory. Mr. Botsford's style of Lecturing, pleased us very much.

It was, so far as possible, entirely free from the display of fustian, and unnecessary technicality, which, generally speaking, characterizes modern Lectures on scientific subjects. It was clear, plain, and at the same time perspicuous; those of his auditors, with whom we have conversed, all seemed to be well satisfied with the quid pro quo, which they received for the price of their tickets.

Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address.

We believe the Journal office was the first in North Carolina, which gave to its patrons, the message of Mr. Tyler, delivered at the commencement of the present session of Congress. If we are not much mistaken, we will again have the pleasure of being the first to present to our readers, the *Inaugural Address* of that (to use Whig phraseology,) *obscure individual*, James K. Polk. In the columns of to-day's Journal, our readers will find Mr. Polk's first official expose of the policy which he intends to pursue in the administration of the General Government.

As the Inaugural is before our readers, and as no doubt it will be attentively perused by all, we deem it almost unnecessary to offer any remarks of our own, on this, the first State paper, which has emanated from the *office* of Mr. Polk. It pleases us so much, however, that we cannot forbear offering a few remarks upon it. Had the Democratic party in North Carolina—had the Democratic party in the whole Union—furthered the *people* of the United States, had the *people* of the United States had the framing of the address themselves, it could not have expressed their feelings and their wishes, in regard to national politics, better than does the *Inaugural* of J. K. Polk.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated states, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the states has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its *egis*, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly expressed, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The address, in its style, is plain—plain almost to a fault; but it is an address for the whole people to understand. We need not solicit our friends to read it. It will be the first thing which they will peruse, on taking up the Journal.

## Inaugural

### ADDRESS.

MARCH 4th, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the difference with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the U. S., even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incumbered with responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the example set by my all my predecessors, but is entirely befitting the compact of Union, to be held to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent states, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted, or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegation, and limited powers, and it is a strict limitation to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we

have the only sure guarantee against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and state authorities, which have, occasionally, so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the prosperity of our glorious Union.

"To the states respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution; nor prohibited by it to the states." Each state is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should obtain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the states should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of power reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against republican tendencies" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, & safety abroad."

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the states. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their natural and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the states; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the states. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and it preserves from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the ex-raise by the states of powers not reserved to them on the other, will I fervently hope and believe, endure, for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in the usurpations of the mere discretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution. By a wise policy, I shall endeavor to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Our was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to congress and, as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as and essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the states. Happy would it be for the indebted states if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were inequitably contracted. Although the government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the states, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the states meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted states, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquire in a very reasonable measure to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the

unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent state, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the union; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas; they are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent states, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look upon the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thence diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the return is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

Id the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated states could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlarge- ment of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow, if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen states, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may safely extend to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent state, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present states will be responsible for them any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present union. Per- haps no valid objection to the measure and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

JOINT RESOLUTION  
Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new state, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, &c., lakes, and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to our public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to or be due or owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the United States, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from a public officers. From those officers, especially who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them at the time & in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgement and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic, then,

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texian territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States; and the sum of \$100,000 is hereby

appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The following are the years and mays on the above resolutions:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Boston, Briscoe, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dins, Fairfield, Hanes, Haywood, Henderson, Hayes, Johnson, Lewis, McDowell, Merrick, Niels, Sample, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—57.

NOES—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Cheote, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jernigan, Mungum, Miller, Morehead, Penru, Phelps, Porter, Rivers, Simmons, Upshur, White, Woodbridge—25.

From the New York Evening Post.  
Northern and Southern Interests.

In the discussions which have been had on the subject of the tariff, it is too much the fashion to speak of the interests of the north and the south as opposed to each other. No doubt there are men at the north whose pecuniary interests have been greatly promoted by a prohibitory tariff. There are opulent share-holders both at the north, whose annual income is vastly increased by it, as any one who looks over the published accounts of the dividends of the cotton mills will soon be convinced. But the great interests of the north and south in this matter are identical, without the least shadow of difference. To procure the greatest amount of the necessities and comforts of life at the lowest charge, is as much the interest of the inhabitants of Maine or Michigan, as it is of the inhabitants of South Carolina or Arkansas. The grazier at the north finds as great an advantage in selling his cattle for a good price and purchasing his cottons and woolens, his salt and molasses cheap, as the planter of the south in disposing of his rice and cotton so as to procure the largest amount of supplies for his plantation.

There is, in fact, scarcely any opposition to the tariff that is not felt as sensibly at the north as at the south. This city of ours, with a population greater than that of many states in the Union, suffers by it in her commerce as much as any of the southern states in their agriculture. This great multitude of nearly four hundred thousand consumers, endures in its workshops and its humble abodes of industrious poverty, as great wrongs, and greater misery, than is endured from the tariff on the plantations at the south.

The victims, perhaps do not all perceive the hand that smites them, for the cunning expedient of indirect taxation hides it from the sight of all but those who are somewhat versed in commercial matters, but the suffering is no less severe. What if, amidst all this mighty multitude of the taxed, a score or two of men are growing rich by the aid of the burdens laid on their brethren?

Also obtain the different plans upon which Penitentiaries of other States have been constructed, the comparative cost of the cells under different plans, and submit the same to the next General Assembly.

[Ratified this 8th of January, 1845.]

of this State, the Sheriff or proper officer, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of a Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulations governing other elections; and every person entitled to voting as a member of the House of Commons, shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary.

Those voting for it shall deposit a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words "no Penitentiary" thereon; and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer, shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall, on or before the 1st day of October following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon, "a statement of the votes taken in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ at the election held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ for and against a Penitentiary," which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court, in every County, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Court House, a fair copy of this act.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion in the Superior Court of Law of the County of Wake, ten days' previous notice, in writing, of such intended motion, being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceedings thereon shall be summary; and if any matter of fact shall be in issue, the same shall be tried at the first term; and on such trial, the certificate of the Secretary of State, of the particular default on which said motion shall be founded, shall be received as competent prima facie evidence to prove the same.

Sec. IV. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Governor of this State shall open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now established, and obtain such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1839, as may in his view be necessary for the information of the people, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previous to the election.

In this town, on the 27th ult., within three hours of each other, of typhus fever, Miss M. Sophia Gibbs, aged 22 years, and Miss Susan B. Gibbs, aged 18 years, daughters of Mr. Robert Gibbs.

In Cumberland co., on the 11th ult., Mrs. C. McRae, wife of Col. McRae, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

In Robinson co., Mr. James Smith, son, in the 84th year of his age.

In Craven co., Mr. Wm. Weatherington, in the 86th year of his age.

At Andover, N. H., on the 1st inst., Samuel McGuinn, a Revolutionary Pensioner, known as the "Gaitness Veteran," aged one hundred and ten years, two and a half months. For the last four years Mr. McGuinn was unable to walk, but within that period he has been carried from neighbor to neighbor, his mind remaining active and playful, and evidently enjoying society.

Departed this life, in Sampson co., at Mr. Mark Johnson's, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Clinton, Mr. W. B. Blalock, aged about 30 years. The deceased came to my house on the 10th January, 1845, and remained there 21 days, when he died, leaving some clothing, razor and soap, shoes, hat, &c., together with several letters, papers, &c., of no value. Said deceased said he had a father and two sisters living in Montgomery county, N. C. The object of this notice, however, is to give the public notice, so that if the said deceased has any friends or relatives in this country, they may come forward, take his clothes, pay charges, &c.

P. S. He would not have a Doctor to attend him during his sickness.

The newspapers of this State are requested to give the above one insertion, as an act of charity.

MARK JOHNSON.

the last three days the demand has been very slack. Groceries.—In Cables all the transactions have not been many, and mostly to the retail trade only, which are firmly maintained by traders, who continue to enjoy much confidence in the article. The arrivals have been about 170 hds. N. O., the sales about 100 hds. at from \$5 to \$3, principally 5¢ a lb. 30 hds. Muscovado old crop, of fair quality were taken for the interior at 5¢.

Coffee.—We have heard of but one sale of 200 lbs. Rio at 7¢. 1250 bags now landing from Port of Cabo and going into store.

Slaves.—The arrivals from N. O. during the week consists of about 500 hds. all of which have been nearly disposed of at 25¢.

Grain.—The arrivals of Corn during the week amount to 11000 bush. from N. O., the principal part has been sold at from 44 to 46¢. One cargo of white provision, brought somewhat more.

Pean.—2000 bush. N. C sold at 47 and 48¢.

No arrivals of Oats.

Bacon.—The arrival of Western Sides & Shoulders have been about 175 hds. a considerable part of which has been disposed of, the former at from 6 to 6½, the latter at 5 & 5½, quality very prime. Hams from 8 to 9½¢.

Salts.—2000 bush. N. C sold at 47 and 48¢.

The arrivals of Liverpool have been about 5000 sacks of which a great part has been sold at \$1.08. In small quantities \$1.10 a \$1.12 is asked.

Extracts. Mercury Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.

Business has been remarkably dull during the week—almost nothing doing. Cotton not active, sales at about 42 to 43¢. Flour rather dull, but little offering and but little demand. Corn some what scarce, and an advance may be expected if none arrive. Whiskey plenty, and sales at 27 to 30¢. No other change to notice.

North Carolinian.

SARRIERS.

In Edgecombe county, on the 27th ult., by L. Wilson, Esq., Mr. James Lawrence, to Miss Adeline Eason, daughter of Mr. J. T. Eason.

DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult., within three hours of each other, of typhus fever, Miss M. Sophia Gibbs, aged 22 years, and Miss Susan B. Gibbs, aged 18 years, daughters of Mr. Robert Gibbs.

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P. S. He would not have a Doctor to attend him during his sickness.

The newspapers of this State are requested to give the above one insertion, as an act of charity.

MARK JOHNSON.

Feb. 15, 1845.

THE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

March 1—brig Noble, Demming, Charleston, to R. W. Brown.

schr Gull, Fanning, Richmond, to C D Ellis.

schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis.

schr Alarie, Purnell, New York, to C D Ellis.

schr Leander, Kellar, Charleston, to Brown & Dr. Rosset.

3—brig Falcon, McKenzie, Falmouth, Jamaica, to Brown & Dr. Rosset.

Br. brig Agnes, Giles, Jamaica, to G W Davis.

4—schr Monson, Derry, Philadelphia, to J. Mulock.

sloop B F Sherwood, Wightman, Jacksonville, to E F. & Sandford & Smith.

5—schr President, Rich, St. Thomas, to G W Davis.

schr Ticonic, Smith, New Orleans, to Russell & Gammell.

schr Julia, Hill, Cuba, to R G Rankin.

March 1—brig Able, Steel, St. Jago de Cuba by E Dickinson.

brig Albert Perkins, Clark, St. Croix, by E Dickinson.

brig Mary Jane, LeMond, Barbadoes, by Russell & Gammell.

brig Granite, Hopkins, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Henry Chase, Steelman, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis.

schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, by C D Ellis.

3—schr Wm Henry, Norris, Charleston, by Brown & Dr. Rosset.

4—brig N. F. Frothingham, Beardsley, Porto Rico, by G W Davis.

schr Agibail & Eliza, Rumney, St. Martin, by G W Davis.

schr Martha Greenoe, Clements, Antigua, by G W Davis.

schr Prince Henry, Durkis, St. Kitts, by G W Davis.



**SADDLES,  
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, & CO.**  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retinished at short notice. Also, Charottes, Buggies, and Trotting Wagons, together with a general assortment of Northern Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

**Feathers.**

**3000** LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

**WINDOW SASHES--BLINDS and DOORS.**

**THE** subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

**MUSIC.**

**MRS. COOKE** adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait no her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-4f

**Daniel Cromay,  
BOOT MAKER,**  
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

**INFORMS** his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

**Removal.** **THE** undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. Cooke, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Fust store, to supply man and beast.

**NOW ON HAND,** Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the GROCERY LINE,

and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, when he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Jan. 31, 1845.

**NOTICE.** **A** Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the HANOVER HOUSE, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844. [6-1f]

**Real Estate for Sale.**

**THE** subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. **Also,** fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. **Also,**

about as many as yet unoccupied. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14th, 1845. [22-1f]

**For Sale.**

**50** Sacks Ashton's Fine Salt, 400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2, 1 bushel Red Clover seed.

**Hourly Expected from New-Orleans,** 160 barrels Whiskey, 8 hds. Sugar.

JOHN HALL.

Feb. 14th, 1845. [22-1f]

**Just to Hand,**

**6000** Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides, 25 lbs. Flour, super-fine, 10 lbs. Potatoes,

table Salt, Onions, Meal,

Rice, Lamp Oil, Candies, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, and a few Bibles and Testaments.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Feb. 14th, 1845. [22-1f]

**Wilmington  
HAT AND CAP STORE.**

**THE** subscriber having taken stall No. 6, in the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, now opening with a very handsome assortment of

**HATS & CAPS.**

My arrangements with one of the best manufacturers at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of HATS and CAPS at the lowest possible prices. My stock of HATS will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russa, Brush, Black, and Pearl Casimines, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of men's and boys'

**SPORTING HATS.**

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of men's, boys', and infants' Caps, of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns. French dress pocket, Black Bull plaid; soft finished Guarne, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velvetine, glazed Lawns, Salette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. & c. & c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS. Oct. 25, 1844. [6-1f]

**PRINCE'S**

Linncean Botanic Garden  
And Nurseries,

**FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.** THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over \$700) of the PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant, by addressing

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844. [11-1f]

**LIVERY STABLES.**

Since my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I turn my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drivers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844. [6-1f]

**Molasses.**

**82** HHDS. Martinique, new crop, 120 Hds. Cuba, 60 Bbs. New Orleans, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f

**FRESH BEEF,  
PORK AND LAMB.**

STALLS Nos. 3 & 4. THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-1f

**Strayed or Stolen.**

ABOUT two weeks ago, my Milk Cow was A. turned out of my lot in the night, and has not been heard from since. She was a young valuable Cow, white all over, except a few reddish spots about the head. I bought her of Mr. H. M. Cowan, and it may be, she has made her way back to the country, on Moore's Creek from whence she was brought. Any information of her will be thankfully received by A. J. BATTLE.

Feb. 14th. [22-1f]

**SALT.**

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT. Jan. 10. [17-3ts]

**In Store.**

**GOOD BACON HAMS,** best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee, Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Cotton Yarn and Scene Twine, Crockery Ware, Coffee Muis, Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't. Nov. 22, 1844. 5-1f

**Just Arrived.**

**CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.** A. J. BATTLE, Ag't. December 27, 1844.

**In Store.**

**50** BBLS. Fayetteville Flour, 25 do. best Canal do. 15 half bbls. 25 bbls. City Mess Pork, 10 " prime " 40 bags assorted qualities Coffee, 20 boxes " Tobacco, 40 bbls. Salina Salt, 50 " Planting Potatoes, 10 " Sugar, 25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other

**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,** on retail, for sale cheap, by J. I. BRYAN. Jan. 31, 1845. 20-4f

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!**

THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, situated in Second-st., between Nun and Church streets. The house is large and commodious, containing six large rooms, plazza, shed-rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c., in good order, with the lot 118 feet front, by 186 feet 6 inches deep, and is a healthy and pleasant residence, known as the property belonging to the heirs of the late Louis Passe. The property will be sold with a reserve of 30 by 35 feet in the back lot, which has been used as a burying ground with the right to the heirs to still use the same. If not disposed of at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale on the 21st day of March, 1845.

For further particulars inquire of

SAM'L H. FIRTH.

January 31, 1845. 20-4f

**Just to Hand,**

**6000** Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides, 25 lbs. Flour, super-fine, 10 lbs. Potatoes,

table Salt, Onions, Meal,

Rice, Lamp Oil, Candies, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, and a few Bibles and Testaments.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

January 31, 1845. 20-4f

**Fresh Beef.**



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

**BEST OF BEEF AND PORK.**

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

1-1f

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